THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

First Instalment of the Ostend Conference Papers.

THE CUBAN QUESTION CLEARLY SET FORTH, &c.,

Joint Despatch of the American Ministers to the Secretary of State.

Washington, March 5, 1855.

The documents sent in on Saturday to Congress, in reply to to the call relative to the Ostend conference, are very voluminous, covering some two hundred pages and embracing all Mr. Sould's despatches and Mr. Mar

cy's replies.

The following is the most important, being the cele brated joint despatch of Buchanan, Mason and Soule—first announced in the HERALD last October. It will be seen that it affords an entire corroboration of you statements at the time and since, showing that your in formation was of the most reliable character:-DESPATCH OF MESSES. BUCHANAN, MASON AND SOULE TO MR.

MARCY.
AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

To Hox. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State:expressed by the President in the several confidential despatches you have addressed to us respectively, to that effect, have met in conference-first at Ostend, in Belgram, on the 9th, 16th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof. There has been a full and unreserved interchange of visws and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain, at any be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes, about to assemble on the momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested. All our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world. We firmly believe that, in the

our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world. We firmly believe that, in the progress of human events, the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the saie as those of the United States in the purchase of the is and, and that the transaction will prove equally hor orable to both nations. Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign indicence of foreign powers, who possess no right whatever to interfers in the matter. We proceed to state acme of the reasons which have brought us to this conclusion, and for the sade of clearness we shall specify them under two distinct heads:—

First. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second. The probability is great that the government and Coffee of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

Then, finally, it must be clear to every reflecting mind, that from the peculiarity of its geographical postifien, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs usturally to that great iamily of States of which the Nuion is the providential nursery. From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this arene to the ocean. — On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of some thirty thousand miles, which diemogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Guil of Masico, the increase of the population with in the isst ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was ancesced to the entire Dinon at the time Louisiana was ancesced to the entire population—the highway of their direct intercours with the Atlantic and the Pasific distate—canners to be open a would interprese their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governmentation of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the bagest means. As long as this system shall endure, humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave trade in the island. This is rendered impossible wailst that infumous traffic remains an irresistible temptation, and a source of immense profit to needs and avariatests officials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles underfoot. The Spanish government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositories of its power. Besides, the commercial nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connection between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba, would in that event assume at one an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the Island.

tion between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trude of England and France with Cuba, would in that event assume at one as impostant and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the Island.

Secondly, But if the United States, and every commercial nation would be benefitted by this transfer, the interests of eigain would also be greatly and essentially promoted.

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Secondly, But if the United States, and every commercial nation would effect in the development of her vart natural resources. Two thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would altimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people, than that opened to their vision by Cortez. Their prosperity would date from the ratidication of the treaty of cession.

See France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes and Strasbourg, vis Faris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to even different extending her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadia, Malaga and the frontiers of Portugal. This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields under the stimulus given to industry by remaner attending the strength of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of ber most important public maprovenerate, she might, with the remaining doth now years would bring forth a vasily increased quantity of choice where the completion of ber most important public improvenerate, she might, with the remaining doth now years would be ample for the completion of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of the

her financial embarrasiments, it may never again return.

Coba in its paintlest days never yielded her exchequer, after occuerting the expenses of its government, a clear annual moome of more than a million and a half of doilars. These expenses have increased to such a digree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars in a pecuniary point of view; there fore the island is an encombrance instead of a source of profit to the mother country. Under no possible circumstances can Caba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the I nited States are willing to pay for its soquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Guba without remuneration. Extreme oppression, it is now universally similated, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary, and universalized loss administration necessarily entails upan the instable and could be compared to the control of the compared to the control of the control of

In this condition of affairs it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors. We know that the President is justly inflexible in hill determination to execute neutrality the laws; but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal minded men of other countries from rushing to their ass stance. Besides, the present is an age of adventure; in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and in that event she will lose both the island and the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remembered that the settlement of this vexed question, by the cession of Guba to the United States, would forever prevent the dangerous complications between natures to which it may otherwise giventh. It is certain, that should the Cubans themselve Grganize on insurrection against the Spanish government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our cpinion, prevent the people and government of the United States from taking part in such civil war in support of their neighbors and friends. But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest; and actuated by subborn price and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances. Self preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals—all nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant igjustice, as in the particion of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the p

this maxim. Aithough it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant ignizate, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognised.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that incependent State, who deared to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent. Our past hisrory forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuta without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude, and our own self-respect. Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and ac unjustly expessed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the poacession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirm ative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we poaces the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there wo

It is understood there is some trouble in the Cabinet regarding the Ostend documents. They were taken out up to the executive mansion, where a special Cabinet meeting was held, and, after some hours, they were returned, whether in the condition they were sent to

he says that until the public have all the official facts before them, he does not feel at liberty to speak. He will not, however, tamely submit to the official snub

Marcy's letter in reply to the joint despatch is very

long, taking decided ground against the opinions advanced by Messrs. Mason, Buchanan, and Soule, and directing Mr. Soulé to retrace his ground, and resum negotiations at Madrid upon the most peaceable basis, To this Mr. Soule replied in a brief note, stating tha the instructions thus communicated were of so extraor whole previous policy of the administration, and disre gardful of the humiliating position he would be com pelled to assume were he to carry them out, that selfespect left him but one course to pursue, and he ac

cordingly tendered his resignation.

Sam," a comedy in two acts, translated from a French vaudeville for Mr. Charles Mathews, and produced recently at the Lyceum theatre, London, was played here last night, for the first time in America. The plot is very trivial, and almost deveid of interest. The hero, Aggra vating Sam, (Mr. G. Jordan,) is a fast young man, who delights in teasing people. The other characters seem to be introduced for the sole purpose of assisting Sam in his man who has come to Eugland for the purpose of getting married, and who is relentlessly pursued by a widow. (Mrs. Hughes,) is Sam's principal victim. The aggravating but agreeable person finally succeeds in getting pretty wife and fortune, as he modestly says, "all through aggravation." Everybody, including the au dience, was aggravated throughout the performance Thus its title was made good at any rate. There are nearly all talk, and very stupid talk. There was little applause and a few sibiliatory demonstrations at the fall of the curtain. The acting was generally good Mr. G. Jordan was not quite so easy as usual. Sam wants more vim. Mr. Burton was quietly and unctu ously funny in Popplewig, and Mrs. Hughes was excel lent as the trate and relentless "widow of a Mexical

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Makeah commenced an en gagement last night as Parthenia, in Mrs. Lovell's play of 'Ingomar.' The house was thinly attended, and the performance went off respectably. As this lady's per formance of Parthenia was fully described in the Herania a short time since, when she made her dibût at the Metropolitan, we shall not go into an analysis of it to day Miss Makeah has some talent; but before she can shine as a "star" she must have practice, rednement and cul-tivation. Mr. Conway, who made his first appearance since his Southern tour, and played Ingomar vigorously and artistically, was warmly received.

THE THEATERS -A beary press of matter presents lour giving the usual announcements for the theatres. reference to the advertising columns the particular tures can be seen. The Styrian Vocalists appear at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening. On the same night a grand oratorio will be given at Mible's Garden, and on Monday evening next Perham's opera troupe appear again in this city.

Quick Tran.—The stemmship Nashville, Capt. Berry, arrived at her dock in Charleston on the 2d inst., to forty-even hours from this city. She left here at firther minutes before four o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th minutes before three o'clock on the 2d. This is stated to be the fastest trip ever made between the two ports.
The Brazamer Guonce Law, with the Pacific mails and
parcengers salled yesterday afternoon for Aspin wall. MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1855.

NEW SCHEME OF DISUNION.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6, 1855.
Astounding News from the Pacific Coast-Grand Project of an Independent Western Republic—Details of the Plan of Operations. I basten to lay before you, in advance of all publicity,

scheme which is now advancing, under profound se crecy, among a goodly number of our most respectable and influential citizens. I have so time to but give you the plan, as it has been revealed to me without any injunction of concealment.

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first or

ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours or the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be aban dened, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its con struction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people, that the government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be abjured and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery. The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex Senators, ex-Con our midst, panting for one more good old fashioned political chase.

The President, Senators, representatives and cabinet

ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence is to be simulta neous with a well planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves, with whatever of moveables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-

politicians—a field for the military and naval aspirants— a call for powder mills and ordnance foundries. You may also guess how readily such a severance will be gra ciously received by England, France and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment. Visionary as it may seem, it is not a fancy sketch; fall it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties con-cerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad party, to draw off a majority of citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington government is to be prescribed and proved to be practically in adequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no governmental protection in return, and that as we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will be startled when they see thi letter in your columns, and will begin to heave the lead to find out their soundings. PATRIOT.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence. San Juan DE Nicaragua, Feb. 22, 1855. Attempt to Intercept Supplies for the Chamorro Party-

Considerable excitement has existed here for the last few days. On last Friday a large bungo left here for the interior, with ammunition for the use of General Chamorro, and on Suneay a large tout, with a crew con-sisting of six Americans and one Irish Californian, started in pursuit, with the intention of intercepting and capturing the bungo. This crew were all stranger

Minister, for the Interior.

here, and a great looking set of loafers they were.
Suspicion being excited through the conduct of some men in the house of Colonel Wheeler, the United State Minister, a company of natives, Chamorro men, was soon organised, and went after the filibusters, and oversoon organised, and went after the fibbusters, and over-took them, and asked them where they were going. The reply was, "to the Serapsgni," but the natives would not believe it, and ordered them back; and the brave little hand turned tail, with their nicetasm mus-lets, without stopping to dine, as they were about to do when overtaken. I found the boat (mine) in the mora-ing, near the residence of the United States Minuster, and speedily took possession of her. I had hired her to a third party, for a trip to the Serapsgni. Colonel Wheeler and family left, this morning for the interior, and I am in hopes all of his party left with him.

Affairs in New Granada.

Outrages of the Government Troops—Contributions Lexical on the Foreigners—Insults Heaped on Americans, &c. PINEDA, Feb. 21, 1855.

you of some facts that have just transpired here.

The government troops entered this place on yesterday taken Rivas. to be two persons in town who had fought for the revo totionists in the commencement of the war, these men had been living in the house of the American Consul; im mediately upon arrival, they darted to the house of the them they had departed, whereupon they entered the men, demanded them of the Consal, and threatened that if he did not produce them in two hours they would shoot

if he dig not produce them in two hours they would shoot him.

They have now levice a contribution on the foreigners of the town of \$5,000, which is to be paid in two hours, in the failure of which we cannot tell what may happen.

They have taken all our horses and mules, and what is more they offer us repeated insults of all kinds. Americans here are made a laughing stock when they say they are such, and we are made to swalls the insults choked down our throats by drunken Governors.

We appeal to you to lay before those in authority, and let them know our grevances. Let them know that the lesson at Greytown must be repeated at Granada, or the transit will not be protected. Americans will be worse than insulted.

than insuited.

We are all in a state of excitement, for we do not know
what an hour may bring forth; if we fail in the contribution, we may be arrested or shot.

AMERICAN.

Columbia College. SEMI-ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The chapel of Columbia College was crowded yesterday morning with a brilliant audience to witness the semi annual exercises of the students of that institution. Dodworth's Hand was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with music selected from the favorite operas The chair was taken by Charles King, Esq., President

On the platform we noticed the Rev. Isaac Ferris Chancellor of the New York University; Professor Crosby of the same institution; Dr. Webster, Professors Hack-ley, Anthon, and others. The exercises were com menced by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Haight; after which, the speaking proceeded in the following orderthe speeches, with the exception of the three last, being selected from well known authors

Public Opinion as a Standard of Fight, Charles Da Costa, Advantages of Polite Learning Oscar imedberg.

Trio from Norma.

PHILOLAGIAN ORATOR.

John F. Walten.

Trio from Norms.

PHILOLARIAN ORATOR.

The speeches, both original and selected, were very creditable, especially the selected, and the orators were loudly applianced by their fellow students.

The distribution of the testimonials was then proceeded with, and the following named persons were declared the heads of their respective classes—Overs Smedberg, Senior; C. N. Clark, Junior: Mython Maury, Sophomore Wylis P. Barter, Freshman Testimonials were also given to the following gentlemen in the department of intellectual and Moral Philosophy—Ben. L. Curtus, Chas. da Carta, Lewis Julafield, George Catrander. In Christian Evidence, Herbert B. Turner and Wm. Deam, in Greek and Latin, L. Belafield, H. R. Turner, Ben.). Cortis, Edward Commaran, Ch. M. Carter, and C. E. Miller, and B. L. Curtis, in German, B. T. Curtis and Mr. Le Costa; in Physics, H. B. Turner and L. Delafield.

About sightly testimonials were awarded to Juniors, Sophemores and Freshmen.

The testimonial consisted of a sheet of paper, hearing an oran mental device, with a space left vacant for the student's name. After the distribution was concluded, the Rev. Ir. Haight delivered a benedletion, and the saddeness disposed.

SMASH-UP AT THE ACADEMY.

Meeting of the Artists-Inflammatory Pla cards—Resolutions Condemnatory of Ole Bull—The Singers Indignant, &c , &c. The following notice was published in the Homani

yesterday:—
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF insuperable difficulties, the Academy of Music is OLE BULL. March 5, 1825.

There was a great deal of excitement about town as to the cause of this sudden break-up of the opera, especially on the occasion of the dibût of a new tenor, Signor Brignell, from the Grand Opera, Paris, engaged for one year at the ridiculously low price of sixty thousand francs. In order to satisfy public curiosity on the sub-ject, the HERALD reporters have been at some pains to collegt the tacts

The main facts in regard to the negotiations for the lease of the Academy run thus:-While the building was in process of erection several persons were named as managers. The most prominent of these were Messrs. Maretzek and Hackett. The last named person stated that he declined to accept the lease on account of the high rent, (thirty thousand dollars per annum.) which was demanded by the stockholders. After a great deal of negotiation it was announced that Maretzek was the man, and it was stated that the lease had been sent out to Europe for his signature. Maretzek arrived with a company previous to the completion of the Academy, and opened at Castle Garden. The Opera was not suc-cessful, and it was not thought advisable that the company shoud open at the Academy. Grisi and Mario afterwards sang at the Academy, under Hackett's management, and there was a short season at the risk of the stockholders. Neither of these seasons proved pecuniarily successful. The next season was that which has just closed, after a brief existen:

The negotiations which resulted in the choice of Ole Bull as director of the opera commenced some time since. Maretzek desired to occupy the post of manager but he was without capital. He had previously been supplied with that important requisite by Mr. Jacobsohn, who is a capitalist, and he succeeded in getting Jacobsohn interested in the Academy specula-tion. At this time Strakosch, who is a connection of Maretzek, appeared on the scene. He is a pianest, and succeeded in inducing Ole Bull, who was studying agriculture in Pennsylvania, to join him in a musical tour, giving concerts through the country. Ole Bull had capital, and he was solicited to join in the Academy matter—thus making a quartette of managers—Old Bull Maretrek Strakouch and Jacobsohn

and Ole Bull was to be the director, employing Maretzek as chief of the orchestra at five hundred dollars per month, and Strakosch as foreign agent to secure artists.

A contract was made with the directors of the Academy, by which Ole Bull was made sole manager for four months—the rest to be at the rate of twenty-two thousand dollars per annum. The family and friends of Ma-retzek and Strakosch were employed at high salaries.

Etrakosch was sent out to Europe to engage artists for the Academy. He was armed with letters of credit for the sum of eight thousand dollars, of which four thou-sand were put in by Ole Bull and four thousand by James Phalen. Ole Bull also put in four thousand more to pay for the expense of bringing out "Rigoletta," "William Te'l," and other novelties; thus making twelve thousand dollars invested.

At this time Ullman was in Europe engaging artist At this time Ulman was in Europe engaging article for the Academy, according to instructions received from Marctack and Jacoboohu. Strakosh was sent out to complete these engagements. This arrangement was made without Jacoboohu's knowledge; but it came to this ears in time to engage Niblo's, and to send a telegraphic letter to Halicav for Ulman, informating him of all treat had been done, and warning him to keep clear of Strakosch and make his engagements for Niblo's. This letter went out in the steamship with Strakosch, and Ulman received it in Paris before Strakosch could find him. He obeyed the instructions contained in it, secured the artists for Niblo's, and Strakosch was only able to get 'Parodi, with two or three others of lesser hole.

able to get 'Parodi, with two or three others of lesser note.

The season at the Academy opened on the 19th of February with 'Rigoletto,' and closed on the 3d of March with the 'Stabat Mater.'

Several reasons are assigned for the abrupt closing of the house, but it seems that a great deal of money was going out every night, and very little coming in When money is scarce there is airway a disposition to quarrit. Such was the case at the Academy Marches and the Bull had a quarrel on Thursday or Friday, and the director resolved to richimself of all his artist friends by shutting off steam. Thus there is a Marches party and an Ole Bull party. By the tenor of yeaterday's demonstration, it would appear that the Marchek party were in the majority.

atration, it would appear that the Maire sex party were in the majority.

There was a great deal of excitement about the Acade my jesterday. A rebarred was called on Saturday for yester ay morning, and when the atracker of the house reached Fourteeath street they were autonished to find the following placerds posted on the stage door.—

All persons engaged at the Academy, are hence-forth discharged. By order of THE MANAGEMENT.

It will be seen that this notice was dated on Sat but was not posted until Monday morning. A c was given on Saturday night. Underneath was the following call:—

All persons engaged at the Academy of Music, are hereby invited to assemble in the saloon, this afternoon, at three o'clock, to give an expression of their opinions, relative to the closing of the bouse. house. Манси 5, 1855.

All just claims against the managers of the

........ And the following manifestoes from the opposition

Go to the plantation and get your pay in oysters and clams. By order of A BULL.

......................... Go to the plantation, in the State of Pennsylva.

o Go to the plantation, in the State of Pennsylva. on his, and get your pay in farms.

Dy order of A BULL of the provided of By Order of A BULL of the seloon (entrance on Fourteenth street), at quarter past three o'clock. This saloen is a bar-room in the basement, with a sort of reading or smoking room at the side. The meeting was attended by fifty or sixty of the stides. The meeting was attended by fifty or sixty of the artists, members of the orchestra, and others connected with the theatre. The prime donne, M'me Bertusca Maretzek and M'me Patti-Strakosck, occupied the front reats. Signor Bolcioni, (temor), Signor Barili, (baritone) and Signor Rocco, (basso), were also present. The meeting was highly indignant and inflammatory.

M. MAX MARITEXA, chef dorolectre, to see to call the meeting to order, and was received with loud applaance. He and that he came to the Academy on that merning, and had been surprised to see the notice on the stage door, stating that the company was discharged. Several ladies and gentlemen had expressed to him a wish that a meeting about he held to express the sentiments of the artists as to the matter. He had been refused permission to enter the theatre, but had finally secured this saloon which was the best locality that could be obtained under the circumatances. It was not co convenient as the artists deserved, but he (M. Maretzek) could assure them that they might there hold the meeting if they desired to to do, quietly.

The following named gentlemen were then chosen as officers of the meeting.—President, James Tunison, Vos Presidents, S. Wiedt, J. Allegel, A. Torriani, Secretaries, H. C. Watson, G. W. Taylor.

The Promport then read in English the following perantle and resolutions, which were done into italian by Signor Torriani.—

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull has presented himself to all employed persons for the entire asson, intended to continue tor four months:

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull, er his attorney, has taken the recipits of all the performances, the amount of which would pay at

Ole Bull has allowed the performance of the 3d of March to go on, and taken the receipts thereof; Whereas, there existed, and still exists, the greatest harmony among the troupe, from the leading artist down to the aweeper of the house, without one single execution.

exception:
And whereas, Everybody was and is animated with
the best feelings toward the continuation of the business,
and no difficulty whatever was raised on our part; it has

and no difficulty whatever was raised on our part; it has been
Resolved, That Mr. Ole Bull has acted against all principles of faith, honor and gentlemanly intercourse.
Resolved, That Mr. Ole Bull, in taking the receipts, and not paying over, at least, the amount of said receipts, has cheated us out of our well deserved earnings.
Resolved, That Mr. Ole Bull, in closing the house abrubtly, without any necessity to do so, and charging others to have created insuferable difficulties, has published a barefaced falsehood to the public.
Resolved, As the greatest portion of us are depending on our weekly salaries to amport our families, and are too peer to seek referes at the Courts of Law, we deliver Mr. Ole Bull to the judgments of the Auserican people.
After the reading of each section of the presumle, and each resolution, there was a great deal of excitement. Those artists who understood English would shout tremendous affirmatives after each strong point, and the Italians were even more excitable.

The Description of the Auserican people, when

The PREMIDENT moved the following:—
Resolved, That we acquit M Maretzek of all blame in
this matter, and express our fullest confidence in him as
a man and a manager.
This resolution was adopted by acclamation, with three
cheers for Maretzek.

This resolution was acopted by the first for the meeting for the compilment paid him, and said that if the artists would meet him at the theatre at eleven e'clock, Tueaday morning, he would have a plan for the future to submit to their consideration.

And then the meeting dissolved.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

This vessel arrived yesterday, and is at present lying at anchor at Quarantine, where she will remain until the city authorities have investigated the true character of her passengers. About two weeks ago it was re-ported that the Sardinian government had sent a large number of convicts in her, with directions to her com-mander to have them landed at this port; and the Mayor accordingly took fue precautions to prevent them from being landed, until it could be ascertained if they were really convicts. Since then, however, the Charge d'Affairs of the Fardinian government, the Marquis Tallafairs of the fardinian government, the Marquis Talla-carol had, an interview, in which he assured him that they were not criminals, but political offenders, who were transported from their country for their republican principles. Meantime, however, they will be subject to examination, and if it should be found that the only charge against them is their republicanism, the Mayer cannot inter-tere with their landing. At present no person is allow-ed on bord the vessel, and all communication with the shore is prohibited. The matter will be settled in a few days.

Last Sunday, according to the official reports received by the Mayor, the whole number of liquor places open, not including the Fourth ward, where the Mayor has no power to revoke licenses, was only seven, as follows:
Third ward, 1; Seventh ward, 2; Ninth ward, 1; Third ward, 2; Fifteenth ward, 1. The number in the Fourth ward was 14, which is a decrease slace last week. We may now look for almost blank returns for the succeeding Sundays.

SUNDAY PREACHING IN A SALOON-LAGER AND RE-LIGION .

A new scheme has been devised by some of the keepers of the lager bier saloous to evade the law in relation to the Sunday liquor traffic. It appears that some four or five of these establishments are open every Sunday, and that they are generally occupied by large audiences Preachers, with open Bibles before them, discourse upor various subjects, but particularly on the reforms of Mayor Wood, which are denounced as implous and unjust. The suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic is inveighed sgainst as a despotic interference with the rights of all who indulge in lager bler and other beverages, and the fastiful are encouraged to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, in opposition to the Mayor and the willow.

rages, and the fasthful are encouraged to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, in opposition to the Mayor and the pelice.

The Mayor, having been informed of these establishments, detailed officers Frouder and Newman, of the Emgrant Department, to visit one on Sunday last, and report to him all they should hear and see. The first one they visited was kept by Lowis Douckel and Smith, No. 142 Chatham street. On entering the saloon they found about fifty persons present, drinking lager her. At one end of the apartment a billiard take was fitted up like an altar, upon which lay an open liber, which is a service commenced at Lo o'clock, which, it appears, was somewhat later than usual, and for which the minister usde due apology to his congregation. He would, he said, have commenced earlier, had it not been for the absence of his two descens, who had, like sany other elegrymen, been drunk over Saturday night. As they did not make their appearance, he was oblyed to accept the services of his two harkeepers, who grepared themselves for the performance of their elerical duties by tying two table cloths around their necks. Mr. Loucial then read a passara from the Bible, and dilvered, in German, a terribic pullipse upon the Mayor, exharting all who loved them beer to stand by it to the last crop. They were all, he said, free thinkers, and they had a perfect right to be free drinkers, if they chose. During the intervals of his sermon, he refreshed himself with opious draughts from a mug of the beverage beside him, adveing his audence to delikewise.

In the course of the evening, about four handled persons were present at nis ministrations, which were kept up tills also hour. The mayor intends to close up all auch places of worship hereafter.

MORE TICKET PRAUDS.

A complaint was made yesterday against Wm. Wilson of 109 West street, by three young men from the West, who accuse him of having charged them \$15 over the re-gular price of each ticket. The following is the affidavit made before Justice Brennan, by Artnur Langell, one of

made before Justice Brennan, by Arthur Langell, one of the party:—
City and County of New Fork, st.—Arthur Langell being duly's sorn, says, on the 4th inst. he was taken to the office at 100 Weat street, for the purpose of purchasing three passage tickets to California, deponent inquired of the person in charge thereof if that was the regular California steamer office, when he replied, 'Yes, here in thise upper berths, the only three there is.' Deponent the assied what the fare was, when he replied that it was \$165; that is the regular price; that the price had been raised since July last—that this price included the transfer ticket, and that the price without the transfer ticket was \$150; deponent then paid him \$100 on account of three passage tickets, at \$150 a piece. Deponent this morning went to an office called the regular office, where a triend of his had bought a ticket, including the transfer ticket, for \$150. ARTHUR LANGELL.

Seven before me, March 5, 1855. M. T. BRUNNAN, Fullice Justice.

lice Justice.

Mr. Wilson was brought before the Justice, and refunded the amount overcharged.

PASSING COUNTERPEIT MONKY.

Thomas Phalin and Wm. Hogan were yesterday rested and committed for examination on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit three dollar bill on Thomas Allen, of 108 South street. The following is the

Attempting to pass a counterfeit into the following is the affidavit of Mr. Allen —

City and County of New York, st. —Thomas Allen, of 108 south street, in said city, being duly sworn, says — That on this 5th day of March, 1866, Thomas Phalin and William Hogan, both now present, came into deponent's store, situated as above, and purchased a pair of socks for one shifling, in payment for which the said Phalin passed to deponent the note hereto attached, purporting to be a three dollar note of the issue of the second purporting to be a three dollar note of the issue of the second bull to be counterfeit, detained both of said men in his place, and entitle bill out to ascertain whether it was genuine or not. The said bill was returned as being counterfeit, when both and persons endeavored to get away, and in endeavoring to do so struck deponent; but deponent succeeded, with the assistance of others, in defaining them until officer Herman, of the Second ward, same and took them into custoly. After dependent has ascertained and bill to be counterfeit, he saw said Hogan pass to said Phalin a number of bills, apparently of the same kind, which deponent afterwards as the said officer take from the possession of said Phalin.

HOMAS ALLEN.

Sworn before me, March 5, 1856, M. T. Brassas, Police Justice.

Witnesses—Alexander Hosack, 110 South street; of ficer Hermans, Second ward.

COMPLAIRT AGAINST THE THEM AVENUE RALLEDAD COMPLAIRT AGAINST THE THEM AVENUE RALLEDAD COMPLAIRT AGAINST THE THEM AVENUE RALLEDAD COMPLAIRT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE THIRD AVENUE RAILBOAD

COMPANY.

Mr. H. Nelton Gray, resisting corner of Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue, eutereda complaint against the conductor of car No. 14, Third avenue railroad, whom he charges with having demanded and exacted of him the sum of ten cents for his passage from Eighty-sexth street to Chambers street—six cents being the legal fare.

street to Chambers street—six cents being the legal fare.

THE CORPLAINT BOOK.

Mrs. Alice McGuire complains that she pledged a gold watch worth \$100 with Stropson & Co., corner of Strooms street and the Bowery, for \$22, and that the ticket ran out on the 2th of Morch, 1864, and on the 2d of said month they their back been sold, but the mounts received for it she cannot recoilect. The requested the Mayor to compal them to pay over the balance of the money received from the sale over and above the amount advanced by them. Sergeant Brown was despatched to accertain and report on the particulars of the case.

Complaint is made that lossers congregate around the corner of Fourteenth street and leving place, on That boys congregate in Franklin square and play but on Fundays, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

That a gang of rowdies and loafers congregate on the sorner of througe and confice the Sabbath and Pathods eventuge, and energy and insult the neighbors as well to passive by. Mayor Wood's Protest to the New Police But.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

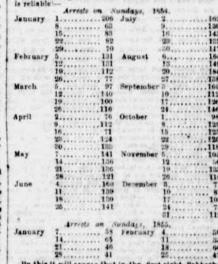
MAYON's OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 5, 1855. TO THE LIETT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK DEAR Size—In the first message submitted by me to the Common Council of this city, I animadverted upon the continual application of interested parties to the Legislature for the passage of laws affecting our public

In your position, and with your experience, in either branch of the Legislature, it is impossible that this prac-Nee has not attracted your notice, and, of course, re ceived your condemnation. Believing you will appre clate the metives which govern me, in offering views upon matters of legislation, when this city is inte I take the liberty of expressing hostility to the bell now before the Assembly for the alteration of our police system, which is one of a series of measures now proposes having their origin in personal interest, rathe public advantage. It would be deselect in me, if, from

naving their origin in personal interest, rather than public advantage. It would be derelect in me, if, from any cause, I permitted this proposition to succeed, with out raising a warning voice against it.

Having assument he office of Mayor, with a determination to discharge its duties, with a single eye to the public interests, it is finpossible for me to remain indifferent to a proposition which, if peaced, will atrike the deathblow to all my efforts, however feeble, to remove the shocking evils which have grown out of past misgovernments. Though opposed to granting special acts for the benefit of individuals or classes, I am willing to yield almost everything before giving up the only safeguard we possess for the preservation of the peace and the property and the lives of our people. Give up all, but leave us the police. The police as now organized under its present system, is efficient. As a whole, it not only seconds my efforts, but it has been the main instrument by which nearly every reform projected by me has been carried through. The dosing of the liquor shops on the Pashtath has been principally produced by the vigilance of the police in obedience to my orders. To fully comprehend the results of this triumph over one of the greatest sources of vice and crime in this city, it is only necessary to refer to the number of arrests on the Sabbath in 1864 as compared with the arrests on the same day thus far in 1865.

The following tabular statement from official records is reliable—



By this it will appear that in the first eight Sabbaths of 1856 the arrive twee 578 as against 536 for the same period in 1856. To appreciate this decrease, under my administration, the noteased rigitance and activity of the police must be considered. If with the lar discipline existing in January and February, 1854, there were arrested on the Sindays in those months 878 offenders, what would there have been under the new regulations and more stringent administration now existing? But if from any supposed cause other reasons can be found than the closing of the public houses for as great a difference between the two years, refer to the eight Sundays immediately proceeding the commencement of my term, and it will be seen that the arrects were hid in November and becomber, 1864, and only as before stated, 388 for the two following months—January and February, 1854. Comment on these figures is unnecessary. The obvious deductions are, that the abolition of liquor selling on sanday, tegether with the present improved condition of the police, are productive of moraity, and destructive to disorder, vice and crime and these results nave been mainly effected through the extreme devotion of the police to my orders, and this devotion to my orders is the consequence of its present discipline, produced by the unstrained power I now hold over it. Other amiliar reforms have been selected in the same manner, the consequence of the same cause, but this is sufficient to show consincively that the police, as now organized and controlled, is rapidly improving, and will soon become second to no similar corps in the world which is and directly under military rule. This improvement has been accomplished under the present existen, which, though not perfect, is far preferable to that now before the Legislature.

The lid proposes that there shall be elsected by the repose fear Centinisciences of Police, who, with the Major, exception is the irre when the Mayor cannot be present, and will soon become a cond to no similar corps in the wor

be circled with the important power of appointing, trying, purishing and removing policemen, is whose hands are placed the custody of the peace, order, properly and lives of nearly three quarters of a million of inhabitants. There are some propositions so evicest, that no argument or statements are required to clucidate them; that a police system founded upon this principle, deriving its application from this source, will be destructive to every semblance of what constitutes police, is one of these. But admitting the destruction that some principle without objection, the withdrawal of power from the Mayor, contemplated by the bill, cannot be defended.

principle without objection, the withdrawal of power from the Mayor, contemplated by the bill, cannot be defended.

The scattering of authority among Fire Commissioners, is of tixelf bad enough, inasmuch as it destroys that unity of executive authority, without which no good government can exist in the city, with its present hybrid population, but to take from the chief magnitude, whose duty it is made to see the laws executed, and who is responsible to the people, control over the police, is, if possible, yet worse.

It is true the bill contains one section that the Mayor shall be "Head of the Police Reportment," but this is a contemptible falsebood, inworthy of a place in any statute. To declare that any officer shall be the head of a department, when deprived by another section of everything that constitutes authority over it, is as abound in theory as it is involving to the common ease of the people, who it thus seeks to deceive late a belief of its possible practicability.

Bo lar, I have made in yelf meetal in the office of Mayor. My success in temoving many evils, and in the introduction of referms of great leaseful has exceeded my expectations.

I desire to go on unmoiented and unrestricted in the use of the weapone by which crime has been punished, when prevented, and mandepal aboses abolished. When these are taken from me, my usefulness is destroyed. Without tools no mechanic can construct, and without police no magnitude can perform bit duty.

Past this bill, and lequer shope will soon be again opened on Sunday, and all the other evils which here so long affected us, and from which we are now happily being relieved, will soon be restored, and render this great and beautiful city a diagrace to the American name.

When this comes, the people mant find some other occupant for the mayoralty chair. I shall cease to hold it when deprived of the means to carry out the reforms which I have begun, and, so far, have been forced upon the long dark of the restored and can be suffered upon the large force of the

accomplishing.

My personal affinious herein, have been forced upon
me, in a fair discussion of the subject, and not in any
desire of self-glorification, or with any assumption or

desire of self-glorification in defeating a measure as pregnant with evil to this community, in whose welfare and prosperity you have so long taken an active and in fluential part.

I sin, very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Before George W. Morton, Esq.

All Brish SLAYE TRAFFIC.

Maken 5.—The case of the United States against Barthelomes Banco was recumed this morning. Mr. W. H. Authon read several documents on the part α Cefendant, and Mr. John Anthon addressed the Commissioner on motion to discharge the agreed, contending that there was no evidence either to prove that the ship Millaudon was fitted out or intended for the slave trade, nor to show that Mr. Blanco was in any way connected with that vessel, even if she were so engaged, he having disposed of his interest in the Millaudon sous time previously. Mr. Anthon reviewed the testimony alconsiderable length, and subscitted that there was not any evidence to held the defendant responsible. The Datrict Attorney summed up on the part of the government, and asserted that the number of rescale lengthing this port for the African slave trade, was so numerous third was a disprace to the American fig. and that every effort should be made on the part of the authorities to suppress the Iraffe, to which the government of the guilted States District Attorney's Office.

United States District Attorney's Office. Bernard Coyle and Samuel Marshall, the two lade ac-rested by the pelice for fraudalently obtaining letters from the Post Office, belonging to Shuppard & Coy, were brought before the United States authorities, and each beld to answer in the sum of \$500. Thomas Manning was screeded by Dayoff Negrical Sto-tes, on a charge of passing counterest had the queries detians of the United States government. Sade to